

104 H.R. 2348, TO AUTHORIZE THE TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS
TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; H.R. 2070, TO PROVIDE
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES INFOR-
MATION AGENCY FILM ENTITLED, "FRAGILE RING OF LIFE";
A LETTER TO THE SPEAKER REGARDING THE EXPORT EN-
HANCEMENT PROGRAM [EEP]

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MARKUP

BEFORE THE

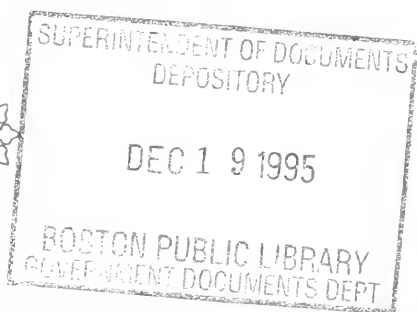
COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SEPTEMBER 19, 1995

Printed for the use of the Committee on International Relations



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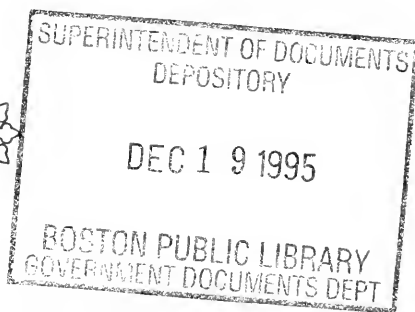
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PORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM [EEP]**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1995

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m. in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman GILMAN. The committee will please come to order.

The Committee on International Relations meets today to mark up several pieces of legislation pursuant to the notice. As we advised our members last evening, we will be considering only a few of the items that had been anticipated in the initial notice. We will recess the meeting and resume it on Thursday at a time to be announced. We are still trying to work out and iron out some problems with the pending reconciliation measure, and also with the Commerce Department measure.

We are still in the midst of making decisions on the precise shape of the reconciliation measure, including those relating to the Commerce Department. As soon as further information is available, it will be shared with all of the members of this committee.

We will start with a proposal with regard to the Export Enhancement Program.

I will call on Congressman Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues.

As all of you know, we share joint jurisdiction with the House Agriculture Committee on the Export Enhancement Program. And when we originally considered amendments to the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 in 1990, we held joint hearings with the Agriculture Committee to review the agricultural aid and trade programs.

It was our recommendation, and in fact it became a matter of law, which suggested full funding of the so-called EEP program, the Export Enhancement Program consistent with GATT.

Now the Agriculture Committee has apparently taken action which does not provide for full funding under the GATT. Now this will not create an immediate problem apparently in fiscal year 1996. We think that it would be underfunded according to projections for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

And so, Mr. Chairman, I have put before you and before the ranking member a proposed letter, which would express our concerns that we authorized full funding under the GATT agreement for the EEP program, and suggest that this be conveyed to the speaker in the letter that I presented to you.

Chairman GILMAN. Would the clerk please distribute the letter. [The letter appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. While the letter is being distributed, the Chair will recognize Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. HAMILTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I want to thank you for agreeing to put this important issue of export enhancement before the committee, and to preserve the committee's jurisdiction over this program.

I also want to thank and commend the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, for offering the text of this letter, which I fully support. I am informed that the Agriculture Committee may seek to cut authorization levels of the Export Enhancement Program below the GATT ceiling for the fiscal years 1996 and 1997. And if that is the case, I strongly oppose that effort, and I support the text of the letter which says, as the gentleman from Nebraska noted, that the United States supports EEP funding to the maximum allowable under GATT.

Let me just make a couple of points very quickly. One, this is a very important tool for helping farmers to open up markets. In my State, 40 percent of the crop land is produced solely for export. And we have to continue to open up foreign markets. I know it is similar in other States, the percentages.

This program is crucial to our efforts to get further reductions in our competitors' export subsidies. It is not just an agricultural issue here, because cutting the EEP will send the message to the Europeans that when things get financially tight, the thing that we are going to do is cut back on exports. And it will indicate that the United States is unwilling to ensure full compliance with GATT.

I also think that in getting the support of farmers for GATT last year that we made a commitment to them that we would have a very vigorous export promotion program.

So on all of these points and perhaps others as well, I think that the gentleman from Nebraska is exactly on target with this letter, and I strongly support it. And I thank him as well as you, Mr. Chairman, for putting it on the agenda.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hamilton.

Are there any questions with regard to the proposal?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. Do we have a consensus that this is an appropriate position for our committee to undertake?

No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the letter will be sent.

Now we will proceed to the ship transfer legislation. Pursuant to notice, the Chair will lay before the committee a bill. The Clerk will designate the title of the bill.

The CLERK. H.R. 2348. A bill to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries.

Chairman GILMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The CLERK. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Section 1. Transfer of—

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read, and is open for amendment at any point.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The Chair would like to open up the debate with just a few remarks.

On May 24 of this year, the administration sent to the Congress draft legislation to transfer eight Oliver Hazard Perry Class guided missile frigates to the following nations: Bahrain, one ship by grant; to Egypt, two ships by grant; to Oman, one ship by grant; to the United Arab Emirates, one lease; and Turkey, three ships by grant.

Legislation authorizing the proposed transfer of these ships is required by Section 7303(b)(1) of Title 10 of the U.S. Code, which provides in relevant part that,

A naval vessel in excess of 3,000 tons or less than twenty years of age may not be sold, leased, granted, or otherwise disposed of to another nation, unless the disposition of that vessel is approved by law.

Each naval vessel proposed for transfer in this package places in excess of 3,000 tons, and therefore the committee has the proper jurisdiction to act on it. By my count, this is the sixth ship transfer bill that our committee has received over the past several years.

The committee has always acted promptly and responsibly to move the Navy's requests. In fact, in each of the prior cases, the House has always acted first to pass this kind of legislation.

This package is different, and in my view does not merit the support of the committee without some significant changes. Simply, the Navy has significantly misjudged the feeling here in the Congress. Rightly or wrongly, this package is being considered as foreign aid. Foreign aid, of course, has never been too popular, but perhaps even less so these days.

Frankly, the Navy has brought the problem on themselves. Because, unlike all prior packages, this one does not have a good mix of sale, lease, and grant transfers.

For the record, again by my calculation, the committee has passed legislation to date which has resulted in 74 transfers, 64 leases, 6 sales, and 4 grants. Based on those figures, you can see why the package is being so poorly received. Account for 95 percent of all transfers have been—sales or leases—and now the Navy has given us a package which is virtually 90 percent by way of grant.

In order to get the Navy on the record to defend the package and to judge the views of our committee, the committee invited Admiral Wright to testify before two hearings before the August recess on proposed legislation.

At those hearings, a number of members on both sides of the aisle expressed their concerns about the legislation. In an effort to address those concerns, the bill before the members today has been altered from the administration's request in two ways.

First, this bill authorizes a transfer of the eight ships by sale or lease only. There are no grant transfers in the legislation. Second, the language has been inserted in the bill excluding future ship transfers under any grant authority, section 516 of the FAA.

In addition, in a meeting last week with representatives in the Department of the Navy, we requested them to go back to each proposed recipient of a grant transfer in the administration's package, and requested that nation either buy or lease the ship instead of a grant. I have not heard from the Navy on the status of that request.

Our members should know that the Senate has adopted the administration's bill with one minor and acceptable change as its position on the fiscal year 1996 Department of Defense authorization bill, which I expect will go to the conference later this week.

I would like to alert our members that I intend to use today's markup product as a basis for the House position in the fiscal year 1996 Department of Defense Authorization Conference Committee.

Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. HAMILTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And here again, I really want to express my thanks to you for the manner in which you have handled this. I think in your discussions with the Navy that you were exceedingly firm with them, and made very reasonable requests of them, which, as I understand it and as your statement said, they did not fully comply with.

I support this legislation. I think it is a good bill. It compels the Navy to look at the bottom line in terms of the Federal budget. It compels them to generate some revenues when they transfer these ships, particularly ones like these that have a long life expectancy ahead of them.

And what this bill does in effect is block give-aways and a new foreign aid program by the U.S. Navy. So what we are really saying to all of these countries is that they have to make the same kind of decisions that we have to make. And that is they have to decide their priorities. And they have to make judgments about the allocation of military resources.

Most of these countries receive some assistance from the United States, one or two of them a very large amount. And they certainly have resources that could be allocated for these ships.

So thank you for your leadership on this, Mr. Chairman. And I fully support the bill.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hamilton.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

Mr. MANZULLO. I have an amendment, a proposed amendment, that I would like to be recognized to speak on this, if possible.

Chairman GILMAN. Would the Clerk distribute the amendment.

Mr. MANZULLO. I think it is being photocopied.

Chairman GILMAN. All right. Then you may speak before the amendment is distributed.

[The amendment of Mr. Manzullo follows:]

Substitute the word "require" instead of "request and encourage" in lines 2 and 3 of Section (e).

Mr. MANZULLO. My concern is that we could end up with a bargain sale or a bargain lease, and have no tie-in agreement to require the Secretary to require the country receiving the vessel to have the repair or refurbishment of the vessel done in this country.

The language on page 3 "repair or refurbishment" means nothing. It says,

The Secretary shall request and encourage a country to which a vessel is transferred to have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as needed before that vessel joins the naval forces of that country.

That has absolutely no power. It does not mean anything. And my concern and maybe somebody could address this is on page 2, line thirteen and line fifteen, as to exactly what goes into the sales process. Does there have to be an appraisal, could this be an administrative fiat where somebody says I will sell it to you, or lease it to you for \$1.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Roberts, would you address that question, please.

Mr. ROBERTS. For the record, I am Walker Roberts.

Mr. Manzullo, I did not quite hear all of your question. As I understood it, you want to know whether or not the DSAA can do basically a no cost or a very low cost lease.

Mr. MANZULLO. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTS. We have representatives of DSAA here that you may wish to have testify. But my understanding of it is that there are regulations which you can only price between 5 and 50 percent of the actual value of when it was actually produced. So they cannot go below 5 percent.

In this case, I think it is a \$60 million ship. So that would be roughly \$3 million that they could possibly lease it for.

One example is within this package it includes a lease for the UAE. And I believe that is bringing approximately \$3 million a year on that one for a total of \$15 million.

Chairman GILMAN. What is the value of that ship?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, the current value is \$60 million.

Mr. MANZULLO. So we lease it for \$3 million, and they can take it and have it refurbished anywhere.

Mr. ROBERTS. The Department of Navy strongly encourages that the refurbishment and repair work be done prior to it being transported.

Mr. MANZULLO. I understand. But, Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that we do not have any teeth in this bill. We could end up with a bargain sale and a bargain lease. And I think it is extremely important that if we are going to have a bargain sale or a bargain lease, then the refurbishment should be done here in this country.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman raises a good point.

Mr. Caves, from the Defense Security Assistance Agency. Would you care to comment on this, please, and identify yourself for the record.

Mr. CAVES. Mr. Chairman, I am John Caves, Deputy Director of Plans for the Defense Security Assistance Agency.

Mr. Manzullo, as Mr. Roberts indicated, under the law, a sale of an item such as this from inventory or excess is required to be sold at what is defined as actual value.

Chairman GILMAN. Would you please pull the mike a little closer.

Mr. CAVES. Yes, sir. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

The sale of an article such as this from inventory is required to be sold at actual value. And the actual value of an excess item generally is between 5 and 50 percent of its original acquisition value. It is determined by the age and condition of the article. It is not considered a bargain price. What the country is paying for is actual value. They are paying for what they get. They pay less, because it has less service life, and it has more wear and tear on it. And it reflects the actual value as required by law.

On a lease basis, the cost of a lease, the lease cost is calculated by the depreciation of the article from its current value for the period that it is in the possession of the lessee. So again, it is reflecting the actual cost. And under a lease, of course, the country is required to pay any cost to restore it to its original condition at the end of the lease, or to pay for the actual value of it if it is lost or destroyed.

Mr. MANZULLO. Are you convinced that the sale or the lease under the regulation would be an arm's length transaction, and would actually reflect the true and actual value of the ships at the time of transfer?

Mr. CAVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANZULLO. So there is no opportunity for any sweetheart deal whereby something would be leased for a dollar or sold for a dollar?

Mr. CAVES. Sir, the only instance where the lease could be considered as, to use the term, at a bargain rate is as stated in section 61 of the Arms Export Control Act.

If an article has passed more than three-quarters of its service life, it may then be leased at no cost. These ships, however, have exceeded less than half of their service life, and therefore would not be eligible for that. And they would be leased at what I call this depreciation cost which reflects their current value.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the language of this bill is sufficient. And I would ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

Are there any other amendments?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The Chair will welcome a motion on the proposed bill.

Mrs. MEYERS. I move that the committee order the bill, H.R. 2348, be reported to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion.

As many as are in favor, say aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. As many as are opposed, say no.

[A chorus of noes.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes do have it. The motion is agreed to.

We now have a measure with regard to the USIA. The committee will turn to H.R. 2070, which the Clerk will now report.

The CLERK. H.R. 2070: A bill to provide for the distribution within the United States of the United States Information Agency Film entitled "Fragile Ring of Life."

Chairman GILMAN. The Clerk will read the bill.

The CLERK. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America and Congress assembled, Section 1. Distribution of——"

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, further reading of the bill will be dispensed with, and the bill is open to amendment at any point.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The Chair would like to make a few opening remarks with regard to the bill.

H.R. 2070, sponsored by the able gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Moran, a member of our committee, authorizes the domestic dissemination of a USIA film entitled "Fragile Ring of Life." This bill is necessary, because section 501 of the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 prevents release within our Nation of products commissioned by the U.S. Information Agency for a 12-year period.

The intent of the Smith-Mundt Act is to prevent the executive branch from using USIA as a political tool within our own Nation. While this is a salient objective, over the years, Congress has approved the early release of several films and video tape programs through legislative action.

The decision to waive the Smith-Mundt Act restriction on domestic dissemination is usually based on a finding that the material offers worthwhile educational or cultural information of interest or value to our American citizens.

I support Mr. Moran's bill to make this important environmental film available to the domestic viewers. Mr. Moran is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will not take minutes. You made the salient points about it. This is an exceptionally well made film by the USIA. They shot the film in the Florida Keys, Jamaica, Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. There are stunning underwater scenes. And what it does is to explain the importance of coral reefs. They are essentially the rain forests of the ocean.

The problem is that even though it is a very well made film, non-controversial, and a long list of schools and student groups, and civic organizations have asked to see it, they cannot see it because of the 1948 Smith-Mundt where it says that if it was produced by the USIA that it cannot be shown in the United States for 12 years.

We have gone through this apparently over 30 times, requiring specific legislation for USIA to produce films. This is another piece of specific legislation that should be noncontroversial. And any revenue goes back to the USIA through the National Archives. But I do not think that there is any reason to oppose it. It is unfortunate that we have to go through this rigmarole. But if we wait for 12 years, the film will clearly be outdated, and we will be depriving many schools and civic organizations of a very worthwhile educational film.

So thank you for bringing it up, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Moran.

Are there any other members seeking recognition?

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON. Let me just extend my appreciation to you and Mr. Moran on this. This is a very good bill. I fully support it, and I commend the initiative.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. During the cold war when several Republicans wanted to have certain films of the USIA shown in the United States, they were not permitted to do so. And in the spirit of the cold war being over, I will be supporting Mr. Moran's request. But just to know that the USIA in the past, there has been some controversy about this, about the showing of certain films that were produced for overseas distribution. But I know that Mr. Moran has the best of motives, and I am very happy that the cold war is over so Mr. Moran and I can work together.

Mr. MORAN. That is very sporting of you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Chairman GILMAN. Are there any other members seeking recognition?

Mrs. MEYERS. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mrs. Meyers.

Mrs. MEYERS. I move that the chairman of the committee be authorized and requested to seek consideration of the bill now before the committee in the full House on the suspension calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, NEW YORK
Chairman

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Chief of Staff

One Hundred Fourth Congress

Congress of the United States
Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

September 19, 1995

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Hon. Newt Gingrich
The Speaker
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Re: Export Enhancement Program

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I am writing with regard to the International Relations Committee's recommendations for the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) in the upcoming reconciliation bill.

Let me begin by summarizing certain aspects of this Committee's jurisdiction over agricultural trade, food assistance and agricultural export promotion programs including, but not limited to, the mandatory spending in the Market Promotion and Export Enhancement programs. The International Relations Committee shares jurisdiction over EEP funding with the Committee on Agriculture. Both committees were involved in writing the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978. In 1990, the Committee held a joint hearing with the Agriculture Committee to review agricultural aid and trade programs. Our subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade (IEPT) also held hearings to discuss United States food assistance and agricultural trade programs. On June 27, 1990, the members of the IEPT Subcommittee introduced H.R. 5175 which included the Committee's recommendations on the 1990 Farm Bill.

With specific regard to the Export Enhancement Program, the IEPT Subcommittee approved specific fast-track draft legislation which amended Section 301 of the Agricultural Trade Act pertaining to the Export Enhancement Program during consideration of the Uruguay Round Trade Agreement implementing legislation. The Committee directed the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to "administer and carry out the program...in a manner that provides the greatest amount of export bonus consistent...with the obligations undertaken by the United States set forth in the Uruguay Round Agreements."

Under GATT, the United States pledged to reduce subsidies for agricultural production and exports. The Committee would expect that any reconciliation language on this program reflects this Committee's recommendation: that the U.S. supports EEP funding to the maximum allowable under GATT. These funding levels are reflected in the Congressional Budget Office baseline for spending under this program. I understand that current agricultural trade conditions may not require full use of EEP funds in FY 1996. Therefore, reductions consistent with the strong agricultural market could be made for next year. However, any further reductions in EEP funding should only be made in light of the maximum level imposed by GATT and the current state of the agricultural market.

In the interest of expediting the consideration of the reconciliation bill, I will not submit separate language on the EEP program but I cannot waive our Committee's jurisdiction over this issue. I believe that we will be able to come to a satisfactory accord with the Agriculture Committee in the near future without the involvement of the Leadership. In any event, we would expect the appointment of our members as conferees on any provision, such as EEP, that is within our Committee's jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

cc Chairman Kasich
Chairman Roberts
Chairman Solomon



104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2348

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GILMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign
countries.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS TO CERTAIN**
4 **FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

5 (a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary of the Navy is au-
6 thorized to transfer frigates of the Oliver Hazard Perry
7 class to other countries as follows:

8 (1) To the Government of Bahrain, the guided
9 missile frigate Jack Williams (FFG 24).

1 (2) To the Government of Egypt, the frigates
2 Duncan (FFG 10) and Copeland (FFG 25).

3 (3) To the Government of Oman, the guided
4 missile frigate Mahlon S. Tisdale (FFG 27).

5 (4) To the Government of Turkey, the frigates
6 Clifton Sprague (FFG 16), Antrim (FFG 20), and
7 Flatley (FFG 21).

8 (5) To the Government of the United Arab
9 Emirates, the guided missile frigate Gallery (FFG
10 26).

11 (b) FORMS OF TRANSFER.—A transfer under sub-
12 section (a) shall be made—

13 (1) on a sales basis under section 21 of the
14 Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761); or

15 (2) on a lease basis under section 61 of such
16 Act (22 U.S.C. 2796).

17 (c) COSTS OF TRANSFERS.—Any expense incurred by
18 the United States in connection with a transfer authorized
19 by subsection (a) shall be charged to the recipient.

20 (d) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to
21 transfer a vessel under subsection (a) shall expire at the
22 end of the two-year period beginning on the date of the
23 enactment of this Act, except that a lease entered into dur-
24 ing that period under subsection (b)(2) may be renewed.

1 (e) REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT OF VESSELS IN
2 UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.—The Secretary shall re-
3 quest and encourage the country to which a vessel is trans-
4 ferred under subsection (a) to have such repair or refur-
5 bishment of the vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins
6 the naval forces of that country, performed at a shipyard
7 located in the United States, including a United States
8 Navy shipyard.

9 (f) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF VES-
10 SELS ON GRANT BASIS.—(1) Section 516(a) of the For-
11 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(a)) is
12 amended in the first sentence by inserting before the pe-
13 riod at the end the following: “, except that the President
14 may not transfer a vessel on a grant basis under this sec-
15 tion”.

16 (2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall
17 apply with respect to the transfer of a vessel on or after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act.

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2070

To provide for the distribution within the United States of the United States Information Agency film entitled "Fragile Ring of Life".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 19, 1995

Mr. MORAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To provide for the distribution within the United States of the United States Information Agency film entitled "Fragile Ring of Life".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF**
4 **UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY FILM**
5 **ENTITLED "FRAGILE RING OF LIFE".**

6 Notwithstanding section 208 of the Foreign Relations
7 Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22
8 U.S.C. 1461-1(a)) and the second sentence of section 501
9 of the United States Information and Education Exchange
10 Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461)—

1 (1) the Director of the United States Informa-
2 tion Agency shall make available to the Archivist of
3 the United States a master copy of the film entitled
4 “Fragile Ring of Life”; and

5 (2) upon evidence that necessary United States
6 rights and licenses have been secured and paid for
7 by the person seeking domestic release of the film,
8 the Archivist shall—

9 (A) reimburse the Director for any ex-
10 penses of the Agency in making that master
11 copy available;

12 (B) deposit that film in the National Ar-
13 chives of the United States; and

14 (C) make copies of that film available for
15 purchase and public viewing within the United
16 States.

17 Any reimbursement to the Director pursuant to this sec-
18 tion shall be credited to the applicable appropriation of
19 the United States Information Agency.



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